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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Bombay Beggars Act

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year 1953-54

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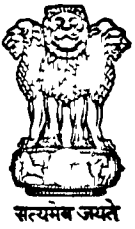

Government of Bombay

Annual Administration Report of the

Bombay Beggars Act

for the Year 1953-54

1955

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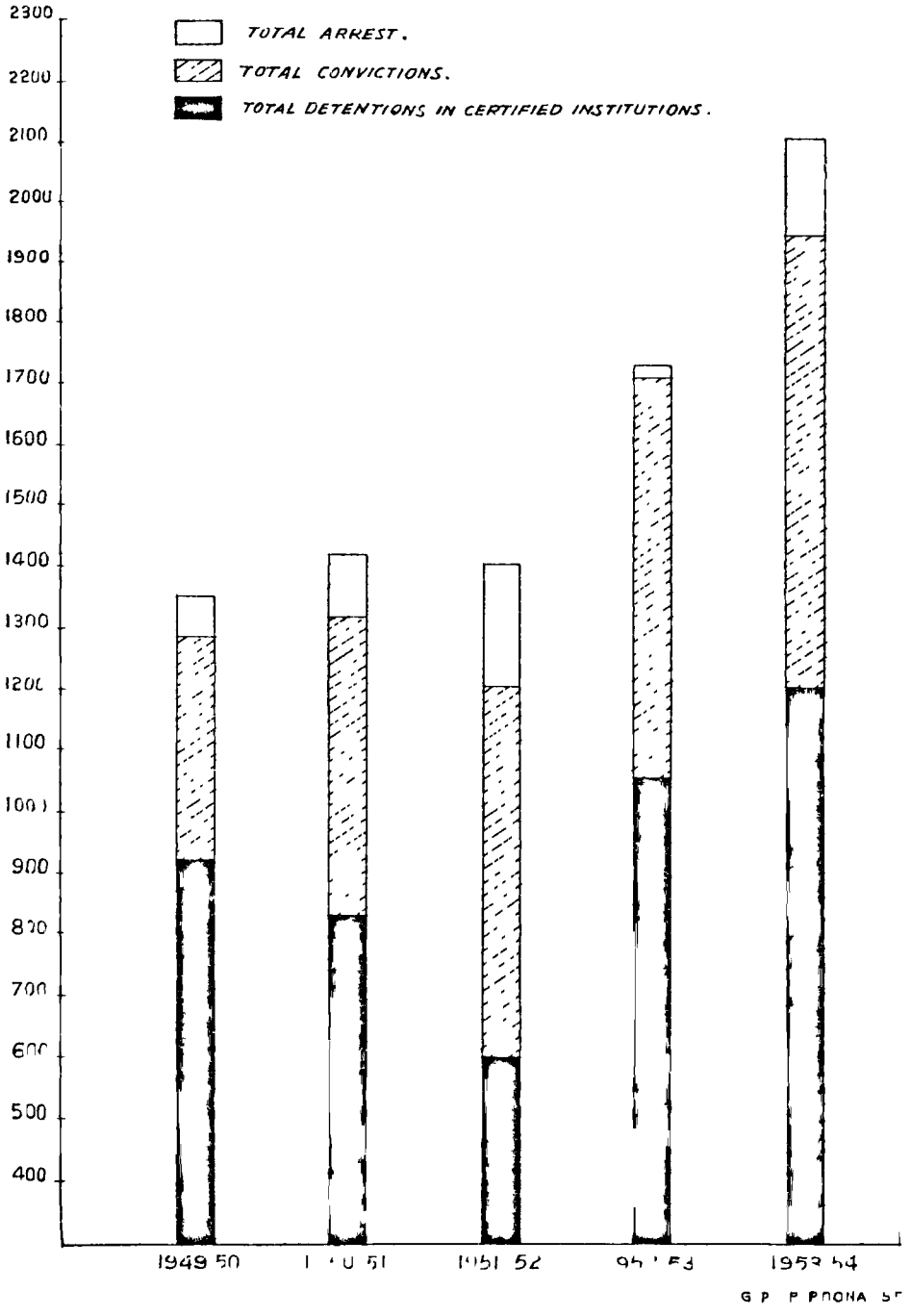
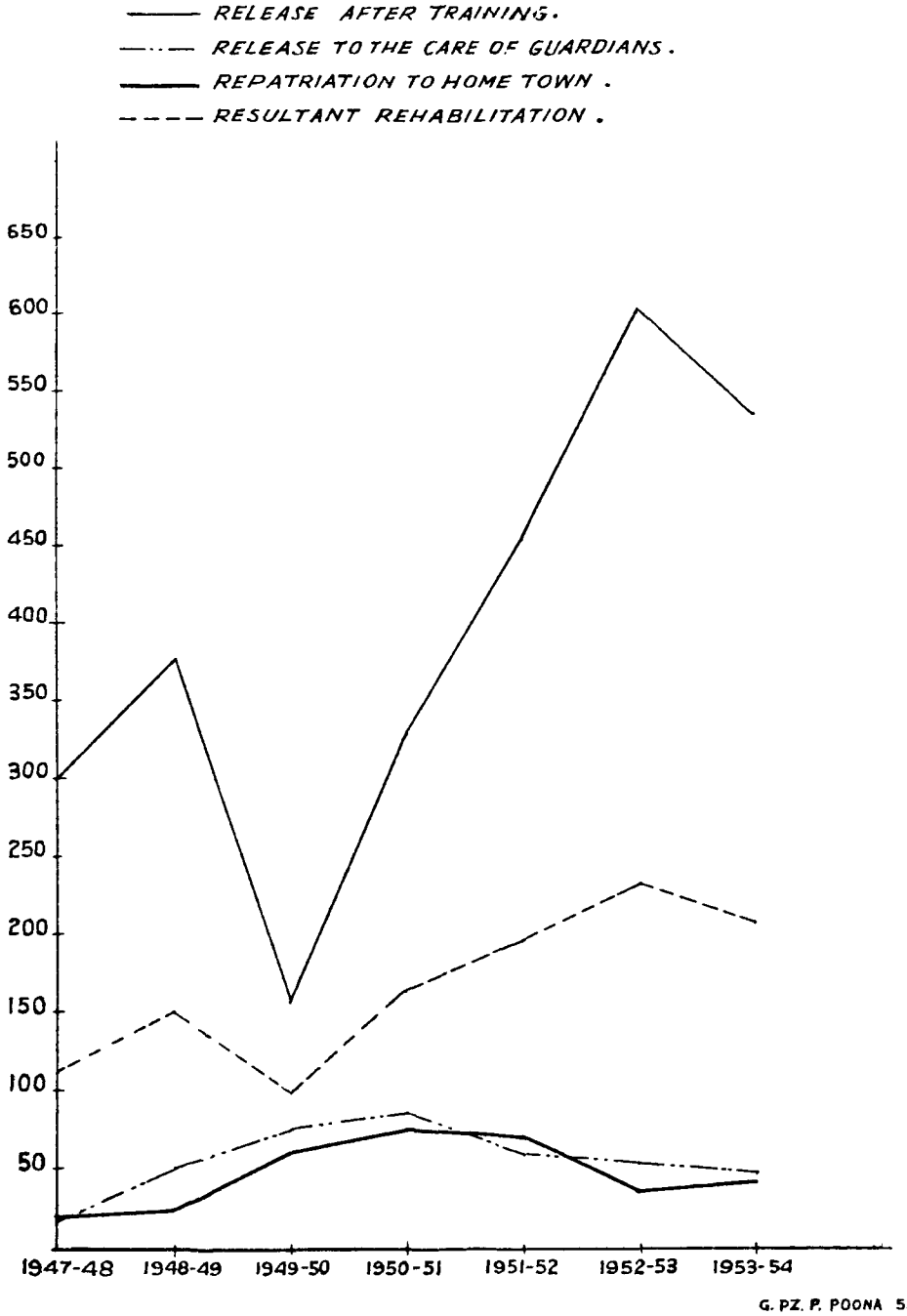
ARREST, CONVICTION, AND DETENTIONS OF BEGGARS



G P P POONA 57

REHABILITATION OF BEGGARS

1947-48 TO 1953-54



G. PZ. P. POONA 55.

No. B. B. S. 11/8

Poona, 11th September 1954.

FROM

SHRI D. V. KULKARNI,
M. A. (Nagpur), M. Sc. (Columbia) Dip. S. S. A.,
Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions,
State of Bombay, Poona.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Administration Report on the working of the Bombay Beggars Act for the year 1953-54.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on the working of the Bombay Beggars Act for the year ended 31st March 1954.

Personnel

2. Shri D. V. Kulkarni held the post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions substantively throughout the year except for the period from 11th July 1953 to 31st August 1953 when he was on leave. During his leave period of one month and 21 days, Shri G. N. Harshe, Inspector of Certified Schools officiated as Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions. Shri N. Rama Iyer, B.A. (Hons.) continued to officiate as Inspector of Certified Institutions throughout the year.

Scope of Work

3. The work of the Bombay Beggars Scheme was for the first time started in 1945-46 and the Act was actually put into operation in March 1946. At that time the Act was applied to the following areas:—

(*a*) The Town and Island of Bombay.

(*b*) That part of Thana Taluka which is encircled by the Bassein-Thana Creek including the territorial waters appertaining thereto.

(*c*) The limits of railway lands from a point immediately beyond Thana Railway Station to the Kalyan Railway Station inclusive on the Central Railway, and

(*d*) The limits of the railway lands from a point immediately beyond the Bhayandar Railway Station to the Virar Railway Station inclusive on the Western Railway.

The jurisdiction of the Bombay Beggars Act was further extended to the areas mentioned below:—

(1) the limits of Municipal Borough of Bandra, Parle, Andheri and Kurla and Municipal districts of Ghatkopar-Kirol and Juhu.

(2) the undermentioned 28 villages of the Bombay Suburban District :—

1 Bandivali. 2 Chembur. 3 Vadawli. 4 Ambivali. 5 Chakala. 6 Trombay. 7 Bapnala. 8 Brahmanwada. 9 Mandala. 10 Mankhurd. 11 Man Budruk. 12 Mulgaon. 13 Vesava. 14 Madh. 15 Devnar. 16 Borle. 17 Mahul. 18 Anik. 19 Kole-Kalyan. 20 Mafol. 21 Mohili. 22 Maravali. 23 Mogre. 24 Shahar. 25 Nanala. 26 Saki. 27 Asalpe (Aspa). 28 Kondivate.

4. During the year under report 2,110 persons were arrested for begging as against 1,730 persons taken charge of during the previous year under the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act. The number of persons arrested and admitted in the Receiving Centres together with those who were still under trial at the end of the previous year (135) totalled 2,245 as against 1944 during the previous year. Out of these persons, 1,208 persons (791 males and 417 females) were ordered to be detained in the Certified Institutions under the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act after trial by the Presidency Magistrate, Kuila as against 1,059 persons detained in the previous year. The fact that as against 1,730 persons arrested under the Bombay Beggars Act during the previous year 2,110 persons have been arrested during the year under report shows a steady rise in the number of beggars taken charge of (Please *see* appendix II). The arrests during the year under report were more by 22 per cent than those during the previous year. Out of a total increase of 380 persons in the number of beggars arrested and admitted on remand, 301 were females and 79 males.

The number of beggars ordered for detention in Certified Institutions also shows an increase by 149 while in respect of release after admonition the number has increased by 206. The increase in respect of release after admonition shows the fact that the court has liberally implemented the provision of release after admonition in the case of first offenders after taking into consideration the enquiries into their antecedents and home circumstances conducted by the staff attached to the Receiving Centres.

At the end of the year there were 140 cases pending as against 135 during the previous year. Considering that the court had to deal with a larger number of cases during the year under report, on account of the progress made in the number of arrests, the process of arrest, trial and detention continued to work smoothly and uninterrupted.

The beggars rounded up are dealt with by the court and very often first offenders are released after due admonition on the beggars entering into a bond agreeing to abstain from begging and to be of good behaviour. But, destitute beggars who have no homes to be sent to, and who have lost contact with their relatives for years and have taken to street begging, wandering from place to place visiting the various cities and places of pilgrimages in India, have to be taken care of only in institutions. They are given training in crafts and industries with a view to fit them out for employment on release and it is rather important that during the period of training habits of work and cleanliness are inculcated in the inmates and a standard of self respect is built up so that they may take to regular labour after their period of institutional training is completed. But note has to be made, that along with the able-bodied male and female beggars a number of blind, deaf and dumb, crippled, disabled aged and infirm, leprosy patients and other beggars suffering from infectious diseases are also rounded up by the Police. They have all to be admitted in the Receiving Centre constituted specially for the purpose so that necessary treatment could be given to the needy cases and the types of institutions suitable for different categories are selected before the court is approached for passing of suitable orders in each case.

5. As noted in the previous report, by mutual arrangement between the staff of this department and the Bombay Police, great care was taken in making selective arrests with a view to restricting the arrest only to the right types of cases of beggars so that the existing facilities are utilized to the best advantage possible. The officers in charge of Receiving Centres at Chembur both males and females were accompanying the police party twice a week for directing the arrests of proper and deserving persons according to the nature of vacancies available in the various Certified Institutions.

The Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Worli and the Lady Superintendent, Beggars Home for Females, Chembur continued to function as officer in charge of the Receiving Centre for Males and Females, Chembur, respectively. The new building intended for the Receiving Centre for Females, Chembur, was still under construction in the course of the year and hence the female beggars on remand were accommodated in a portion of Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, as in previous years. The male beggars on remand were kept in the separate dormitories of the Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur, adjacent to the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.

6. The arrests were regulated mostly according to the vacancies available at the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur and Worli and at the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur. The disabled, crippled and old and infirm beggars were accommodated mostly in Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitutes, Bombay and the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona, Female beggars who were blind were mostly committed to the Blind Annexe attached to the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur. The Leprosy Hospital, Pui, continued to accommodate both male and female beggars suffering from leprosy. Blind male beggars who showed an aptitude for learning braille, cane work, weaving, fine arts, etc, were mostly sent to the Poona School and Home for the Blind. The vacancies available in the various Mental Hospitals, were also taken advantage of, and lunatic beggars were committed to these Hospitals for treatment. As the officers in charge of the Receiving Centres had information readily available with them with regard to the vacancies available in the various Certified Institutions, appropriate orders were passed by the court in each case after taking into consideration the antecedents and the home circumstances of the beggars admitted in the Receiving Centres. Where the social investigation conducted in respect of the arrested beggars revealed that they had suitable relatives willing to take charge of them and homes where they could be sent to, based on contacts established by the authorities of the Receiving Centres, the court also discharged them after admonition and arrangements were made for sending the beggars to their respective homes.

When once detention orders have been passed, the beggars were sent to the respective institutions as expeditiously as possible with a view to create accommodation for new cases of beggars taken charge of.

7. The buildings of the new Receiving Centre for Females are almost now ready. The construction of the court room where the special sittings of the Presidency Magistrate's Court dealing with the cases under the Bombay Beggars Act are intended to be held is also nearing completion. Four more dormitories are being erected in the compound of the Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur, while with regard to leprosy beggars on remand two more dormitories with a view to providing additional accommodation for sixty inmates are being completed. These are welcome additions to relieve the congestion in the buildings of the Receiving Centre, Chembur and offer more classification facilities and with an amplification of the staff attached to the institutions great progress is envisaged in the working of the Beggars Scheme within the limits of Greater Bombay.

8. Appendix III gives an idea of the classification of beggars who were admitted in Certified Institutions according to their physical and mental conditions. Out of 1,208 beggars detained in the different Certified Institutions, 512 (453 males and 59 females) persons were able-bodied and the rest were physically or mentally handicapped. The percentage of the able-bodied is about 42·4 as against 43 during the previous year, while the percentage of physically and mentally handicapped beggars detained in the different institutions comes to 57·6 per cent.

9. Appendix III-A gives an idea of the classification of beggars according to different age groups. Out of 1,208 beggars detained in the Certified Institutions, the largest number came from the age group of 25-40 years i.e. 499 persons, while 466 persons came from the age group of 41 and above. Comparatively the number of beggars within the age group of 16 to 25 is less than those within the age groups of 26 to 40, and 41 and above. As many as 243 beggars below the age limit of 25 years were admitted during the year under report, the percentage of which works at 20, as against 21 per cent found during the previous year. The majority of the male beggars came from within the age group of 26 to 40 while the majority of female beggars came from within the age group of 41 and above.

This age distribution has a direct relation with the proficiency of the persons acquired by them in respect of occupations provided in the Certified Institutions. Persons above the age of 40 usually find it difficult to gain proficiency in occupations taught in the different institutions. In the case of persons who belong to the younger age groups every effort is made to make them skilled workers which paves the way for their future rehabilitation.

10. Out of the total number of 1208 beggars detained during the year under report, 1,106 persons were admitted for the first time and 102 for the second and subsequent times. The percentage of recidivism during the year under report works out at 8·44 (102 persons) as against 11·42 (121 persons) during the previous year (please *see* Appendix IV and V). These figures show that a fewer persons have been arrested again for begging from among those who have been released on licence or on expiry of their detention period from the Certified Institutions. The process of rehabilitation is often slow but nothing would be more encouraging than to see that those who have been given the benefit of training and institutional treatment settle down amicably and are not admitted again.

11. Appendix VI gives the statistics of the domicile of beggars detained in Certified Institutions in the Bombay State during the year under report. Of the 1,208 persons under detention, only 415 beggars belonged to the State of Bombay and the remaining 793 persons had their domicile outside. The percentage of outsiders coming from places other than Bombay State works out at 65·64 as against 57 per cent during the previous year. Thus it would be seen that there has been an increase in the number of beggars with extra-State domicile admitted in Certified Institutions during the year under report. This created a difficult position, as the persons having their domicile outside, can hardly take advantage of the training facilities available in the different institutions with a view to settle down in life. This is mainly due to the language difficulties. The larger number of beggars hailed from the State of Madras and Mysore speaking different South Indian languages. It was not possible to offer them instruction in their own language. Often it is difficult to pursue the avocations they take to on release and the efforts at rehabilitation could hardly be gauged.

To overcome the difficulty to some extent, conditional release of the beggars of extra-state domicile is arranged for based on contacts established with their

homes. But this does not offer proper solution to the problem. Only a small percentage of 4·7 per cent could be treated in this manner. A similar legislation enacted by other States with the possible advantage of exchange of inmates under detention on regional basis would perhaps solve this difficulty to some extent. The problem needs being tackled on an all India level in the near future by a Central legislation so that a proper solution is offered to the problem of vagrancy and the persons who drift towards beggary are given training in institutions and kept occupied in productive activities.

Institutions

12. Appendix I gives the names of the institutions and Receiving Centres certified under the Bombay Beggars Act as stood on 31st March 1954. During the year under report, one more Certified Institution has been established. It is "The Beggars Home, Virar, District Thana" established as a Government Certified Institution with a capacity for 50 male beggars. The institution started functioning with effect from 15th January 1954 and is located in the Evacuation Camp of the A. M. E. Station, Virar with suitable additions and alterations.

13. *Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.*— As reported in the previous year, this institution was started in the buildings constructed as a result of the munificent donation of Rs. 62,000 received from the Honorary Secretary of the Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Nirashrit Bhojan Griha, Ahmedabad. The institution had only 9 beggar inmates in the beginning of the year, i. e. on 1st April 1953 as it was newly established. The number increased to 35 at the end of the year. The maximum capacity of the Home is 50.

Tailoring, gardening and agriculture are the main industries of the institution. During the year under report 14 inmates completed training in tailoring and 35 inmates took advantage of training in gardening and agriculture. Besides some inmates were sent for outside employment and upto 31st March 1954 they earned wages to the extent of Rs. 481-14-0. Out of such employment part of the earnings of the inmates amounting to Rs. 252-4-0 was credited to Government by way of revenue to defray the cost of their maintenance. The inmates are allowed to keep the remaining earnings in their respective personal accounts. Among the inmates employed on outside work, two were engaged in flour mill and one was trained in laundry work. Ahmedabad being an industrial centre, it is hoped to develop the institution as more and more opportunities are made available for apprenticing the inmates in the various concerns so that the pace of release and rehabilitation could de accelerated when employment is secured for them.

The institution is without escape proof arrangements. 63 inmates were admitted in this institution during the year and as many as 12 beggars absconded and remained untraced during the period under report. Mostly, the escapes took place when the inmates were sent for outside work. There is also a proposal for starting more intra-mural industries such as carpentry, smithy, laundry, brick-making, etc., so that more inmates are given training in the institution itself to facilitate their rehabilitation.

The Ad-hoc committee appointed by the Government for consideration of the application of the Bombay Beggars Act to the limits of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has resolved that the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation should construct two dormitories costing Rs. 30,000 in the premises of the Beggars Home, Odhav and Government should also construct two dormitories of

similar type and then the Bombay Beggars Act should be made applicable to the Ahmedabad Corporation limits. When the Act is applied the Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad, would also contribute to the extent of Rs. 30,000 per annum towards maintenance charges for the inmates who have their domicile in the city of Ahmedabad.

14. *Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.*—The population of the Home in the beginning of the year was 272 and at the end of the year under report it was 298. There is a slight rise in the number by 26. Apart from the small rise towards the end of the year, it may be remarked that the institution was kept nearly full throughout the year owing to the progress of arrests under the Bombay Beggars Scheme. The Home is meant for old, infirm and crippled beggars, both males and females, and industries suited to them are started on a small scale in the institution. Some of the crippled inmates who belong to the younger age groups are taught weaving, knitting, lace making, button making, tatting etc. In addition to these industries paper bag and envelope making have also been introduced while some of the inmates are kept occupied in the small printing press that has been newly started in the institution.

As Stated above, most of the inmates accommodated in the institution are disabled, crippled and old and infirm and hence are not fit for any regular occupation. Special arrangements have therefore, been made for their recreation, by providing them with indoor game such as carrom, snakes and ladders etc. The home is also equipped with a radio with loud speakers. Newspapers and books have been supplied by the Home authorities for the use of the literate inmates. Film shows are arranged for as often as possible. A drama was performed by the staff to entertain the inmates. A few inmates have been admitted in the literacy classes with a view to teach them reading and writing. There were 56 deaths during the year under report as against 36 during the previous year. The death rate of inmates in this institution is generally high due to the type and condition of inmates admitted in the institution. They are generally old and infirm and of poor health due to mal-nutrition which accounts for the higher death rate.

15. *Leprosy Hospital, Pui.*—The Leprosy Hospital, Pui, was originally started as a collony for providing accommodation for statutory beggars of both sexes suffering from leprosy taken charge of under the Bombay Beggars Act. This institution though certified under the Bombay Beggars Act is under the administrative control of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. Later on this hospital was also notified under the Indian Leprosy Act. Appendix XI will show that the year opened with 73 beggars accomodated in the hospital while towards the close of the year the number increased to 96. Although the capacity of this institution is for 200 persons as the vacancies were once utilised for patients under the Indian Leprosy Act, the admissions for statutory beggars suffering from leprosy had to be slowed down. The admissions of patients under the Indian Leprosy Act have now been generally stopped with a view to giving more accommodation to the beggars detained under the Bombay Beggars Act.

Tailoring, spinning, weaving, bidi making, agriculture and gardening are some of the main occupations that are taught in the institution. Some inmates work as barber, dhobi, dresser and injectors etc. Poultry farming has been newly started in the institution during the year under report. Attempts are made to meet part of the institutional requirements from out of the produce of the various sections of the industries started in the hospital. As regards agriculture, the hospital owns 16 acres of land out of which 10 acres are cultivable. 50 patients are regularly engaged in gardening and agriculture.

Paddy, ground-nuts, moong, gram, toor, nachani, varai etc., were produced during the year under report to the value of Rs. 4,023-12-0. Similarly vegetables such as brinjals, tomatoes, knolkhol, cauliflower, bhendi, gawar, pumpkin, etc., were also produced to the extent of Rs. 2,780-12-0. Japanese method of rice cultivation was also tried on a small scale during the year under report in the institution. The Hospital received 2 certificates for helping in the Grow More Food Campaign and one cup was awarded as prize for variety of crops produced, in the exhibition held at Pali on 17th March 1954.

16. *The Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.*—There were 27 blind inmates at the end of the year. Various trades suitable to the aptitude of the inmates are being taught to the blind beggars admitted in this Home. Selected blind male beggars who belong to the younger age group and who show an aptitude for learning braille, cane work, weaving, music, etc., are committed to this institution.

17. *Beggars Home for Males Worli.*—At the close of the previous year this institution had a population of 116. The number increased to 181 as the end of the year under report. There was an increase of 65 inmates in spite of the fact that 81 inmates were released during the year under report from the institution.

Tailoring is the main craft taught in the Institution. On an average 18 inmates were imparted training in the tailoring class. Good many orders from outside amounting to Rs. 1,463 were executed. Besides this the tailoring section did the stitching work of this institution, the Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur, stitching of guards' uniforms etc. The tailoring section also secured the second prize in the exhibition that was held in Poona at the time of Juvenile and Beggars Department Conference.

The laundry section which was started on a small scale during the previous year has also been making progress. Outside orders are now being received in the laundry section.

Other crafts, such as weaving and carpentry have also been started during the year under report in the Beggars Home for Males, Worli. Whatever land is available in the premises of the institution, is mainly used for gardening purposes. Trustworthy able-bodied male beggars are sent for outside employment from the Beggars Home for Males, Worli. In this way, occupation has been found for most of the inmates, and it is satisfactory to note that 14 inmates who were released on licence have settled down happily in suitable employment during the year under report. An inmate from this Home has also been taken up on the staff of the institution as a barber.

18. *Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur.*—The Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Worli also functioned as Officer-in-Charge of the Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur. During the year under report no less than 1088 Male beggars have been arrested under the Bombay Beggars Act and admitted in this Receiving Centre as against 1009 during the previous year. As explained above, a policy of selective arrests has been made as far as possible by a member of the staff of the Receiving Centre accompanying the police party. The inmates of the Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur were kept occupied in vegetable cultivation and other agricultural operations carried in the lands attached to the institution. There is more scope for expanding the gardening and agricultural work if water is made available for cultivation purposes in this institution.

19. *Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.*—The population of the Home was 263 in the beginning of the year which rose to 384 at the end of the year inclusive of the number of female beggars detained at the Annex for Blind Women attached to the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur. After admission in the Home, inmates are kept under careful observation for selection purposes for allotting suitable occupations to them according to their aptitude keeping in view their eventual rehabilitation. Similarly, inmates suffering from infectious diseases such as T. B., Leprosy etc., were separated from others and arrangements were made for their transfer to the respective institutions for treatment. A course of treatment for venereal disease is also arranged for at Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, in respect of female inmates suffering from venereal disease. As many as 23 inmates were certified to be lunatic and were sent to the N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.

Planning for rehabilitation

The inmates of the Beggars Home for Females are drawn from all parts of the country. Often they speak different languages, some are deaf and dumb while others do not adapt themselves easily to institutional life. Strenuous efforts were required to organise case-work among them and to enquire into their antecedents and establish contact with their homes with a view to arrange for their rehabilitation.

The Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, is primarily designed to accommodate able-bodied female beggars with a view to train them in crafts and useful occupation. The following gives an idea of the progress made in the institution in the various industries.

(1) *Weaving.*—Progress in this trade was maintained. Two more looms for weaving sarees were purchased. During the year under report, 181 sarees and 1,450 yards of plain cloth were woven against 211 sarees woven in the previous year. Sarees and plain cloth were used for the inmates in the Home. In addition, Nawar and carpets manufactured in the weaving section were sold out to the public.

In all, the section produced articles worth Rs. 2,204-8-0 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,964-8-9 in the previous year.

(2) *Tailoring.*—Clothing articles such as blouses for inmates, guards' uniforms, hospital clothing etc., were got stitched in this section. Besides, outside orders were obtained and executed. It may be noted that this institution could obtain orders for stitching articles through Stores Purchasing Organization by offering competitive rates. Efforts are being made to secure more orders to keep the women occupied. It is also observed that women take much interest in the work of the tailoring section. Total labour charges earned for stitching the articles amounted to Rs. 1,126-14-6 during the year under report.

(3) *Knitting and spinning.*—Orders were obtained for the jerseys and pull-over and in all articles worth Rs. 398-0-3 were knit and sold out as against Rs. 306-3-0 during the previous year. More and more women were found to be taking interest in the spinning activity and as many as 200 yards of pure khaddar was woven out of the hand spun yarn produced by these women.

(4) *Clay modelling.*—A number of Ganapati models and other articles such as Ashok Stambha were prepared and sold to the public. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 464-5-0 during the year under report as against Rs. 425 during the previous year.

Tailoring and Weaving Section, Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.

Inmates of the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, working in the Garden.

(5) *Gardening and Agriculture.*—Progress of this section was steady. Vegetables weighing 6,314 lbs. worth Rs. 1,263 were produced in the home garden. An experiment of growing paddy on Japanese system was made, and 1,570 lbs. of rice worth Rs. 248-10-0 was produced.

An important feature in the development of agriculture at Beggars home for Females, Chembur is that the possession of a well has been transferred very recently to this department. About 20 acres of land including the land inside the compound of Beggars home for Females and Receiving Centre comes under the command of this well. Fruit trees of chikkus and sour limes have also been planted. During the year under report about 200 fruits of each variety were given to the inmates. It was observed that deaf and dumb women took keen interest in nurturing the fruit trees and keeping a watch over the fruits.

(6) *Brooms and coir making.*—Brooms made of sticks and toddy leaves and coir were prepared. This section was introduced newly and was run on a very small scale with a limited number of inmates.

(7) *Laundry.*—About ten inmates are kept occupied in the laundry section. This section was started in the previous year and has been progressing well. As many as 5,000 clothes of the Hospital section were washed by the inmates of this section which saved to Government a sum of Rs. 400 by way of washing charges. Besides, sarees of inmates and other bedding articles were also regularly washed in this section.

20. *Annexe for the blind women, Chembur.*—On an average 40 inmates have been accommodated in this institution. About 8 sighted inmates are also kept in the Annexe for the Blind Women to work as attendants for the blind inmates in order to give them a feeling of normalcy and also to work in the garden and the kitchen sections. Some of the blind inmates are occupied in recaning of chairs and making waste paper cane baskets. Articles worth Rs. 133-10-0 were produced during the year under report. The inmates have been happy with the starting of a separate kitchen for them and individual attention is being given to their needs.

21. *Receiving centre for females, Chembur.*—It is observed that the number of inmates arrested and brought to the Receiving Centre for Females during the year under report is gradually increasing. 1,022 female beggars have been admitted in the Receiving Centre for Females, Chembur during, the year under report as against 721 during the previous year. As observed above, planned and selective arrests were made in co-operation with the police and the Lady Superintendent or the Lady Probation Officer attached to the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur accompanied the police squad as often as possible at the time of effecting the arrests. In general the causes of begging were found to be old age, destitution, loss of agricultural income, bad company, habit of wandering life, idleness and indifferent attitude towards one's own life. Famine and scarcity conditions in previous years have contributed not a small part in the migration of the affected persons to the city of Bombay.

22. *Beggars home for males, Visapur.*—Although the maximum capacity of the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, is for 500 inmates, there were only 307 inmates present in the institution at the beginning of the year. This was because of scarcity conditions and failure of rains, and as the Visapur Tank had become entirely dry the population of the institution had to be kept down. During the year under report there was an improvement in the position and more inmates were accommodated in the institution with the result we had 427 inmates on 31st March 1954. Although some of the seasonal rains failed, agricultural produce to the extent of Rs. 6,800 was raised on the farm attached

to the institution. As reported in the previous year some of the inmates of the institution were kept occupied in the construction of a large well with stone masonry of inner dimension 30′ × 30′ with a view to solving the water problem of the institution. During the year under report the construction of the well was practically completed. All the adjoining land round about the well has already been brought under cultivation with the use of the well water, and with suitable engine and pumping arrangements the well is capable of irrigating more area.

Besides agriculture, the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, imparts training to the inmates in the following different crafts and village industries.

(1) Weaving, (2) Tailoring, (3) Carpentry, (4) Leather work, (5) Cane work, (6) Smithy, (7) Laundry, (8) Oil crushing and (9) Poultry farming.

Weaving.—With the introduction of the pedal loom in the section the production rate has increased much. Production of sarees on a large scale was the main feature of the year under review.

Sarees, blankets, carpets, bed sheets and towels were supplied to sister institutions. This section fetched revenue of Rs. 14,209-12-8 in addition to the supply of cloth worth Rs. 7,500 made to the same institution.

Tailoring section.—The tailoring section attends primarily to stitching of shirts and shorts required for the inmates of the institution. In addition articles of guards uniform are also stitched in this section and orders both from the public and other Government offices are accepted.

The revenue fetched during the year by this section amounted to Rs. 472-15-6 while the turnout of work carried out to the same institution is estimated at Rs. 5,047-2-0.

Carpentry section.—While imparting training to the inmates in carpentry, the section executed orders of furniture worth Rs. 5,275-2-6 received from other Government offices and the public in addition to the supply of furniture articles worth Rs. 258-12-6 made to the same institution.

The carpentry instructor also supervises the smithy and cane work section. Blind inmates are mostly kept occupied in the cane work section. Tinning of cooking utensils, agricultural smithy work and repairs to tools used by the inmates in construction works are carried on in this section.

Leather work.—This section was started with a view to train some of the beggar inmates as cobblers and also to prepare guards chappals etc. required by the department. During the year under report this section gained an impetus as we were able to secure the assistance of the case worker of Bijapur Settlement who has specialized himself as a leather technologist. The case worker was deputed for a period of three months to organise the leather industry on modern scientific lines and with the result a satisfactory beginning was made in the preparation of fancy leather goods such as suit cases, hold alls, travellers bags, document cases, money purse etc. While the revenue fetched by this section on account of sale of articles amounted to Rs. 946-12-9 the institutional requirements such as guards' chappals etc. were prepared to the extent of Rs. 456-7-9.

Laundry section.—This section is kept working for the washing of institutional clothes particularly of the hospital section, but outside orders for laundry work are also accepted. In addition to the income of Rs. 620-4-0 secured from outside orders about 25,000 inmates' clothes were also washed during the year under report.

SHRAMA-DANA

Inmates of the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur employed on the digging of a Well.

Oil crushing.—This industry was newly started during the year under report. A guard from the institution was got trained in oil crushing at the workshop of the Joint Registrar, Industrial Co-operatives and village Industries which department also supplied to the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur an oil expeller (Nutan Ghani) with ancillary equipments. The oil extracted is primarily used to meet the institutional requirements.

Poultry farming.—Some of the inmates take interest in poultry br eding and at the end of the year under report there were 185 birds in this section. This industry brought an income of Rs. 431-4-0 during the year and in addition eggs valued to the extent of Rs. 138-10-0 have been supplied to the Hospital Section of the institution.

23. *Health and sanitation.*—The general health of the inmates in all the institutions was on the whole satisfactory and there were no epidemics during the year under report. As preventive measures, inoculation against cholera, plague and small pox etc. were carried on in the institution when such epidemics were found to be prevalent in the neighbouring areas. The hospital section of the Beggars Home for Males, Worli continued to accommodate and treat all cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis from all the three institutions in Bombay (the Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur, the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, and the Beggars Home for Males, Worli).

The Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, Pui, reports.—

"In November 1953 cholera broke out in the surroundings and as such all inmates were inoculated timely. Not a single case occurred in the Hospital". In the Beggars Home for Females and Receiving Centre for Females, Chembur, 2,589 inmates were treated as outdoor patients and 374 as indoor patients. Majority of the cases were treated for venereal disease, general debility, senile debility, scabies and malaria on their admission in the Receiving Centre after arrest under the Bombay Beggars Act.

The Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, reports that the general health of the inmates during the period under report was satisfactory.

As many as 2,863 persons were given medical aid as outdoor patients and 143 were given indoor treatment in the Hospital section of the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur. There were only 4 deaths during the period under report. All the inmates were given anti-cholera vaccine as prophylactic measure, as there were cholera cases in the nearby villages. Distribution of paludrine and frequent D. D. T. sprays served as preventive measures against malaria.

As beggars on their arrest are found in a poor state of health, a good many of them suffering from various ailments and infectious diseases, proper medical aid to these inmates is given due priority over other things and from this point of view the dispensaries attached to the institutions are well equipped. Cases of malnutrition are attended to immediately and efforts are exerted to restore these persons to normal health. When once they find themselves healthy, and hope and cheer is built up in them, they settle down to institutional life and learn a craft with a view to qualify for early release.

Children under five years of age are admitted along with their mothers in the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur. At the end of the year under report we had 59 children accommodated in this way in the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur. Undernourished children are looked after with special care by giving proper medical aid and nutritious diet.

24. Appendix X shows that the total number of deaths during the year, under report in all the institutions together was 123 as against 94 during the previous year. Increase in the number of deaths by 29 was mainly due to the large number of general debility and senile debility cases which alone accounted for 61 deaths. The arrests were also more resulting in the admission of more inmates in the institutions.

25. *Occupation and Employment.*—Appendix VIII gives the list of crafts and vocational training imparted in the various institutions and the number of inmates employed in them. It may be seen that 1,409 inmates were given training in the institutions during the year under report and 645 inmates were actually receiving training in the various crafts on 31st March 1954 as against 650 during the previous year.

It will be seen that agriculture and gardening, tailoring, carpentry, weaving, knitting and spinning are the major occupations taught in the institutions. While the produce from the farm and the turn out of the crafts are mostly used for institutional requirements, outside orders are accepted particularly by the carpentry, weaving, and tailoring sections of the institutions. A number of other industries such as poultry breeding, clay modelling, leather industry, oil crushing, etc., have also been started with a view to give proper training to the inmates to facilitate their eventual rehabilitation on release.

26. *Outside Employment.*—The scheme of outside employment of inmates was introduced in the previous year. As stated previously the wages earned by the inmates for outside work are credited to their personal accounts after deducting half the wages subject to a maximum of Re. 0-11-0 per day which is credited to Government. The inmates are taking full advantage of the concession wherever possible and a preliminary step is being taken towards the rehabilitation of beggars in society by securing suitable jobs for them outside. Progress in this field however depends on the good will and co-operation of private employers and the department is very grateful to them for the assistance given from time to time. Messrs Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Worli, Bombay, were kind enough to emply 396 inmates in the course of the year under report for varying periods on wages ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 3-8-0 per day. Total wages earned by the inmates of Beggars Home for Males, Worli, from the Glaxo Laboratories alone amounted to Rs. 6,227-12-6 during the year under report.

Trustworthy inmates from other institutions at Odhav in Ahmedabad, Visapur, Virar, etc., are sent out for employment outside, and very often this becomes a preliminary step towards release. Some of the female inmates from the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, were sent out for agricultural work in the neighbouring fields and the employer expressed satisfaction at their work. At Undirgaon a small institution has been started as sub-Home to Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, with a view to taking advantage of the local employment situation at Haregaon Sugar Factory. This employment is however seasonal and hence in addition to work in the Sugar Factory the inmates are kept occupied in cultivation of the small farm attached to the institution.

27. *Visiting Committee and Releases.*—Appendix IX gives the analysis of the releases. Releases after the expiry of the period of detention ordered by the Court numbered 333 males and 207 females as against 458 males and 146 females during the previous year. As usual the Visiting Committees of the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, Receiving Centre, Chembur and the Advisory Committee for the limits of

Inmates of Beggars Home for Males, Worli, purchasing
National Savings Certificates.

Greater Bombay have been functioning and the advice given and visits paid by them from time to time have been found to be much helpful. The Ad Hoc Committee appointed for the limits of Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad, also met twice during the year and considered various possibilities of introducing the Beggars Scheme to Ahmedabad.

28. Conditional release of inmates outside the State of Bombay under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code and release on licence under section 20 of the Bombay Beggars Act within the State are ordered by Government and the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions respectively. Before such releases are made enquiries are instituted regarding the home conditions of the inmates by contacting their relatives and guardians personally or by correspondence, and if they are found to be satisfactory the inmates are released on licence before the expiry of the period of their detention.

The inmates thus released conditionally numbered 31 males and 6 females during the year as against 28 males and 8 females in the previous year. The number of inmates released on licence within the State of Bombay was 30 males and 17 females as against 34 males and 19 females during the previous year.

The number of releases depends mainly on the home circumstances of the inmates and completion of satisfactory enquiries.

29. *Recreation and amenities.*—In almost all the institutions, the inmates are provided with indoor and outdoor games. They are encouraged to take part in sports along with the staff members.

In addition to the usual games, volley ball, film shows and singing of bhajans form a major part of their recreative activities at Beggars Home for Males, Visapur. The Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, Puj, reports that the Publicity Van at Pen showed the inmates of the institution pictures twice during the year. Patients listen to the Radio programme in the evening. They are supplied with Marathi and South Indian daily papers to keep them in touch with the outside world. In addition to the usual games, the Superintendent, Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home Odhav, Ahmedabad, reports that excursions were arranged from time to time. The programme of the Bhajan Mandal of Vallabh Nagar colony was also arranged at this institution.

The Lady Superintendent, Beggars Home for Females, Chembur reports that various outdoor games such as Hututu, Lezim, etc, were arranged daily between 5 and 6 p.m. Cultural songs and dances of the women of various groups were arranged and it was observed that they could enjoy the same to the fullest extent. Film shows were also arranged occasionally for the inmates and staff.

The Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Worli, reports that in addition to the outdoor games the following programmes were arranged by the inmates under the guidance of the staff of the institution was very much helpful during the year under report.

(a) Some inmates went to see cultural shows in Bombay and Poona during the year under report. All expenditure was borne by the respective earnings of the inmates.

(b) A batch of 45 Muslim inmates including blind etc. were sent to different Masjids outside Worli to attend their "Id" prayers on different occasions.

(c) Many batches of Hindu inmates were sent out to celebrate their religious days like Mahashivratri, Gokul shtami, Ram Navami etc., in the

outside temples in Worli. The Christian inmates were also given facilities to attend religious functions.

30. *Literacy education.*—Literacy classes are also conducted in the institutions as far as possible based on the co-operation of voluntary social workers and institutional staff. Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, Pui, reports that 12 males and 4 females took advantage of literacy class and completed their studies upto 2nd standard. Superintendent, Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, reports that literacy classes were conducted in the institution during night time with the help of a village school master and an examination was conducted in which 22 inmates were declared as successful.

31. *Miscellaneous.*—Festivals of national rejoicing and important religious days were also celebrated in the institutions. On such days influential members of the public were invited to preside over the functions and address the inmates. All the institutions celebrated the Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti. Similarly religious holidays like Ganesh Chaturthi, Divali, etc, were observed by the inmates with great enthusiasm.

32. *Finance.*—The direct recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the year 1953-54 (apart from the expenditure in connection with the buildings, repairs, etc., charged to 50 Civil Works) is Rs. 8,37,600-3-7.

33. *Visitors.*—A number of visitors, both officials and non-officials visited the various Beggars Homes and expressed their satisfaction at the working of the institutions. Two members representing the Madhya Bharat Committee on Prevention of Beggary were taken round all the institutions at Bombay and discussions were arranged for between the members and the Superintendents. The Committee members also paid a visit to the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur. Some of the members of the Advisory Committee, students of the social service league and other social workers also visited the Beggars Home for Famales, Chembur.

Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, Pui, reports that the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay visited the Leprosy Hospital, Pui, on 21st January 1954 and expressed his satisfaction at the working of the Hospital. Shri Shankarrao Dev visited the institution. He held prayers in the evening and expressed that such institutions should try to be self-sufficient, and as such it would be a place of pilgrimage for him.

34. *General.*—At present only a spacious site measuring 22 acres has been secured at Odhav in Ahmedabad and an institution has been opened in the buildings constructed as a result of the donation secured from the Honorary Secretary of Shri Bhikabhai Satia Nirashrit Bhojan Griha, Ahmedabad. Inmates who hail from Gujarat and upper India are accommodated in this institution, training is imparted in crafts and advantage is also taken of the employment facilities available in the city for the rehabilitation of beggars inmates To start the arrest of beggars in the city, the question of building accommodation for the Receiving Centre and Detention Homes has to be tackled when alone the Bombay Beggars Act could be applied to the area and beggars taken charge of. We are looking forward for more donations from the public and contributions from the Municipal Corporation so that the building programme could be substantially achieved

The application of the Bombay Beggars Act to other mofussil centrs like Poona, Nasik, Pandharpur, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, etc., is beset with the same difficulty. Beggary cannot be wiped out in a day. The activities have to be spread over a number of years with suitable training arrangements, institutional accommodation and rehabilitation programmes designed to absorb

the unfortunate victims of this social evil with the rest of the population. After all, the time and energy spent in converting an able bodied street-beggar of to-day into an average wage earner or skilled workman of an artisan class of tomorrow is a solid contribution to the nation building activity and experience has taught that these institutions could be organised on sound lines with suitable capital investment and improved methods of production. keeping in view the need for conscious drive towards self-sufficiency.

Efforts were also directed during the year under report towards securing the Ghayapatwadi estate (sisal fibre centre), Shrigonda in Ahmednagar district. At the time of writing Government orders have already been issued transferring a large estate comprising 460 acres of land and three wells, to the charge of this department to be developed with the help of the staff and inmates of the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, for the present. The programme of bringing this large compect area under the plough for sisal cultivation and inter-cultivation of food crops with the help of inmates' labour is taken up enthusiastically and the progress is watched with keen interest. When extraction of fibre is started, suitable fibre industries could also be started at the centre with a view to meet the needs of the open market.

35. *Conclusion.*—Thanks are due to the various social service organizations for their continued co-operation in accommodating the statutory beggars in their institutions and to the various associations for sparing their probation officers for making home enquiries of beggar inmates referred to them.

Thanks are also due to the various employers of labour in co-operating with the institutions of this department by employing inmates in their workshops or factories and thereby solving the problem of rehabilitation of beggar inmates to the extent, it would be possible. Non-official members appointed on the various visiting committees of the Certified Institutions do deserve thanks for their valuable guidance and sympathy in the task of rehabilitation of beggars.

Yours faithfully,

D. V. KULKARNI,
Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions,
State of Bombay, Poona.

APPENDIX I

Names of Institutions established or certified under the Bombay Beggars Act as stood on 31st March 1954

Serial No.	Name the Institution.	District.	Authority under which opened.	Name of the management of the Institution.	Types of Beggar inmates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Receiving Centre for Females, Chembur ...	Bombay ...	G. N., H. D., No. 1687/5 of 5th June 1947.	Government ...	Female beggars under trial with children below 5 years of age.
2	Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur ...	Do. ...	G. N., H. D., No. 1687/5 of 26th February 1949.	Do. ...	Male beggars undertrial.
3	Beggars Home for Males, Vadapur ...	Ahmednagar ...	G. N. H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do. ...	Able-bodied male beggars.
4	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur (with an Annex for male blind beggars.)	Bombay ...	Do. Do.	Do. ...	Able-bodied female beggars with children below 5 years of age. (Blind women are accommodated in the Annex for female blind beggars.)
5	Beggar Home for Males, Worli ...	Do. ...	G. N., H. D., No. 9606/5 of 27th December 1949.	Do. ...	Able-bodied male beggars.
6	Beggars Colony for Leprosy Patients, Pali ...	Kolaba ...	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do. ...	Leprosy beggars males and females.
7	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda ...	Poona ...	Do. Do. ...	Do. ...	Male and female lunatic beggars.
8	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana ...	Thana ...	Do. Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
9	King George V Infirmary ...	Bombay	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 21st August 1946.	King George V Memorial.	Infirm, bed ridden beggars males and females.
10	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute.	Do. ...	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do. ...	Infirm and crippled beggars males and females.
11	Mental Hospital, Dharwar ...	Dharwar ...	Do. Do. ...	Government ...	Male and female lunatic beggars.
12	Mental Hospital Ratnagiri ...	Ratnagiri ...	Do. Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
13	Mental Hospital Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ..	Do. Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
14	Acworth Leper Home, Mahim ...	Bombay ...	G. N., H. D., No. 6318/5-1921 of 15th October 1948.	Private ...	Leprosy beggars male and female.
15	Poona School and Home for the Blind Poor, Poona.	Poona ...	G. N., H. D., No. 2506/6 of 27th July 1950.	Do. ...	Blind male beggars.
16	David Sassoon Infirmary Asylum, Poona ...	Do. ...	G. N., H. D., No. 8754/5 of 31st July 1950.	Do. ...	Crippled beggars of either sex.
17	Shri Philadhia Parmand Satia Beggar Home, Odhav.	Ahmedabad ...	G. N., H. D., No. 4892/5-II of 11th July 1952.	Government ...	Male beggars.
18	Beggars Home, Vihar ...	Thana ...	G. R., H. D., No. 1895/6 of 11th November 1953.	Do. ...	Able-bodied male beggars.

APPENDIX II

Analysis of beggars tried by the Court for the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954.

No. of persons arrested.

	Cases pending on 1st April 1953.	Number of persons newly arrested and admitted on remand.	Total.	Released under Section 5(2) before conviction.	Released under Section 5(5) with admonition.	Externed under Section 23(1) of the B. B. Act.	Detained in institutions under Section 5(5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Males 82 ...		1,088	1,170	2	258	Nil	791
Females 53 ...		1,022	1,075	4	473	Nil	417
Total—135 ...		2,110	2,245	6	736	Nil	1,208

	Cases pending on 1st April 1953.	Bailed out by Court.	Cases taken to dormant file.	Deaths while under trial.	Cases transferred to Juvenile Court as inmates were found below age.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1954.	Total.
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Males 82 ...		Nil	35	6	Nil	78	1,170
Females 53 ...		88	23	1	2	62	1,075
Total—135 ...		88	58	7	2	140	2,245

APPENDIX III

Analysis of beggar inmates detained in Certified Institutions for the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Lunatic	1	13	14
2	Blind	50	18	68
3	Deaf-Mutes	2	15	17
4	V. D.	10	80	90
5	T. B.	15	9	24
6	Leprosy Patients	78	23	101
7	Old and Infirm	182	200	382
8	Able bodied	453	59	512
	Total ...	791	417	1,208

APPENDIX III-A

Classification of detained beggars according to age for the year 1953-54.

	16 to 25 years.	26 to 40 years.	41 and above.	Total.
Males	222	350	219	791
Females	21	149	247	417
Total ...	243	499	466	1,208

APPENDIX IV

Classification of beggar inmates according to period of detention during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954 (committed for the first time).

Serial No.	Name of institution.	Total No. of inmates.		For one year or less.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		Above 3 years.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Receiving Centre for males, Chember.	717	...	117	...	584	...	1	...	15	...	717	...
2	Receiving Centre for Females, Chembur.	...	389	...	129	...	124	...	136	...	...	...	389
	Total ...	717	389	117	129	584	124	1	136	15	...	717	389

APPENDIX V

Classification of beggar inmates convicted for the second time and subsequently and detained in Certified Institutions for the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Detention for second conviction.	Detention for subsequent conviction.	No. of inimates.		Period of Detention.					Total.
				Males.	Females.	1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years and above.	
1	Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur.	68	6	74	...	4	25	Nil.	33	12	74
2	Receiving Centre for Females Chembur.	23	5	...	28	...	...	...	23	5	28
	Total ...	91	11	74	28	4	25	Nil.	56	17	102

APPENDIX VI

Analysis of beggar inmates detained during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954 (according to domicile).

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	elonging to Bombay City.		Other Districts of the Bombay State.		Other States of the Indian Union.		Not known.		Other than Indian Union.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur.	24	...	230	...	537	...	...	...	...	...	791
2	Receiving Centre for Females, Chembur.	...	17	...	144	...	220	...	23	...	13	417
	Total ...	24	17	230	144	537	220	...	23	...	13	1208

APPENDIX VII

Analysis of escapes during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954

Serial No.	Name of Institution.	Escapes during the year.	Absconders in column 3 traced and re-admitted.	Absconders who remained untraced from the No. of absconders of the year 1953-54.	No. of absconders on 1st April 1953.	Traced from among absconders of column 6.	No. of inmates escaped during previous years and remained untraced.	No. of inmates at large on 31st March 1954.	Remarks-major reasons for absconding.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur ...	14	...	14	22	...	22	36	
2	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur ...	48	2	46	36	...	36	82	
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur ...	6	1	5	8	1	7	12	
4	Beggars Home for Males, Worli ...	24	6	18	29	...	29	47	
5	Leprosy Hospital, Pui ...	15	7	8	142	4	138	146	
6	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.	...	...	
7	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana ...	...	.....	... ..	.....	...	...	...	
8	J. J. Dharmashala, Bombay ...	...	.....	.. ...	37		37	37	
9	King George V, Infirmary, Bombay ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.	...	
10	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home, Bombay.	12	.....	12	104	...	104	116	
11	Mental Hospital, Dharwar ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	
12	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	
13	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad ...	...	... ..	.. ...	.....	...	...	...	
14	Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga ...	2	.....	2	58	...	58	60	
15	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	9	1	8	22	...	22	30	
16	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona ...	42	4	38	18	...	18	56	
17	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	13	1	12	.....	..	...	12	
18	Beggars Home, Virar ...	3	.....	3	.....	...	...	3	
	Total ...	188	22	166	476	5	471	637	

APPENDIX

Statement showing trades introduced and the number of inmates employed

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	Number of inmates imparted training during the period.									
		Tailoring and Button making.	Gardening and Agriculture.	Spinning on charkha and takli.	Clay modelling.	Knitting and Miscellaneous.	Weaving.	Carpentry and Cane work.	String bag making and outside employment.	General House hold work.	Total No. of inmates imparted training during the year.
1	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.	38	211	25	9	13	200	28	10	15	549
2	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.	48	85	35	30	35	63	30	...	10	333
3	Beggars Home for Males, Worli...	65	40	...	...	...	14	...	98	20	237
4	Leprosy Hospital, Pui ...	2	50	7	6	2	4	1	...	15	87
5	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana ...	6	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	23	42
7	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home, Bombay.	4	38	6	...	34	8	...	...	10	100
8	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
9	Poona School and Home for the Blind.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	10	15
10	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	14	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	8	40
12	Beggars Home, Virar. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	177	435	88	45	91	291	59	109	114	1409

VIII

during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954

Number of inmates under training on 31st March 1954.										No. of inmates successfully rehabilitated in the trade taught.
Clay modelling.	Tailoring and Button making.	Gardening and Agriculture.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Carpentry.	Knitting and Miscellaneous and outside employment.	Cane work and String bag making.	General household work.	Total No of inmates under training on 31st March 1954.	
10	33	166	3	71	37	13	7	3	343	...
10	20	28	15	25	10	10	10	25	153	...
...	...	18	...	...	4	5	...	4	31	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	22	...	2	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	10	18	...
...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	18	40	...
...	7	...	20	...	...	2	...	...	29	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	63	234	41	99	51	52	23	62	645	...

APPENDIX IX

Analysis of beggar inmates released during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954

S. No.	Name of Institution.	Released at the end of the detention period.		Released conditionally under section 401, C. P. C.		Released on license under Section 20 (*i*) B. B. Act.		Case set aside by the High Court.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur ...	9	...	1	Nil	...	...	...	...	10
2	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur ...	127	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	140
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur ...	...	147	...	2	...	9	...	...	158
4	Beggars Home for Males, Worli ...	67	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	81
5	Leprosy Hospital, Pui ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
6	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	King George V. Infirmary, Bombay ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home, Bombay ...	90	57	16	4	9	8	...	...	184
10	Mental Hospital, Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Poona School and Home for the Blind. ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona. ...	11	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
16	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	23
17	Beggars Home, Virar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	333	207	31	6	30	17	...	...	624

APPENDIX X

Analysis of deaths during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954.

Serial No	Name of Institution.	No. of deaths.		Causes of death.												Remarks.
		M.	F.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Anaemia.	Congestive cardine failure.	T. B.	Asthma.	Typhoid.	General Debility.	Pneumonia.	Committed suicide.	Senile debility.	Other causes.	Total No. of deaths.	
1	Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur	... 9	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	9	
2	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur	... 4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..		2	4	
3	Beggars Home for Males, Chembur	... ...	20	...	...	1	2	...	...	7	...	...	2	8	20	
4	Beggars Home for Males, Worli	... 5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	5	
5	Leprosy Hospital, Pui	... 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda	... 6	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	
7	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana	... 3	11	4	2	2	3	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	14	
8	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home, Bombay	... 15	41	3	7	3	3	...	...	10	...	...	31	...	56	
9	Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga	... 1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
10	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona	... ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
	Total	... 44	79	15	11	6	17	...	...	28	1	...	33	12	123	

APPENDIX XI

Population Statement of Certified Institutions for the year ending 31st March 1954

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	Number on 1st April 1953.	Number admitted during the year 1953-1954 by detention (*plus*).	Number received otherwise than by detention and transfer (such as license revoked etc.) (*plus*).	Number received on transfer from other institutions (*plus*).	Number released during the year 1953-1954 (minus).	Number transferred to other Institution (minus).	Number of deaths (minus).	Number of inmates escaped during the period and remained untraced (minus).	Number present on 31st March 1954.
1	Receiving Centre for Females, Chembur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Receiving Centre for Males, Chembur.	98	791	.....	29	19	835	9	14	50
3	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.	307	.....	.....	340	140	30	4	46	427
4	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.	263	417	.....	64	159	177	20	5	384
5	Beggars Home for Males, Worli.	116	.....	5	284	81	120	5	18	181
6	Leprosy Hospital, Pui ...	73	.....	.....	43	9	7	1	8	93
7	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.	48	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....	47

8	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.	72	.....	.....	42	.....	9	14	.....	91
9	J. J. Dharmashala, Bombay ...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
10	King George V Infirmary, Bombay.	.....	.....	.....	8	1	4	.....	.....	3
11	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home, Bombay.	272	.....	2	288	184	12	56	12	298
12	Mental Hospital, Dharwar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
14	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.	42	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
15	Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga.	2	.....	.....	8	.....	4	2	2	2
16	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	30	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	8	27
17	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona.	41	.....	.....	65	15	3	5	38	45
18	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	9	.....	.....	63	23	2	.....	12	35
19	Beggars Home, Virar ...	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	1	.....	3	27
	Total ...	1,387	1,208	7	1,291	624	1,215	123	166	1,765

PRINTED AT THE YERAVDA PRISON PRESS, POONA.

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Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 13 March, 2020